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- High luminosity running at a hadron collider will depend on efficient triggering in a difficult environment. Isolation requirements will likely be compromised, and, as a result, triggering on leptons may need to depend heavily on tracking. What are the most promising enabling technologies for electron/photon/tau triggers in this environment, considering luminosities up to $10^{35} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$? What are likely R&D paths to realizing these technologies?

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- In the context of proposals of large tunnels that could host both pp and e^+e^- colliders, it is interesting to ask whether it is possible to design 4π detectors that can be used both for pp and e^+e^- experiments (perhaps with some interchangeable inner tracking layers). Is there an optimal design of such a multi-purpose detector? What are the most important compromises required?

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- In a hadron collider environment, the ability to recognize displaced vertices and to trigger on them at level 1 would be a transformative technology. Can this be realized?

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- In some studies for ILC and CLIC, the sophistication of particle flow calorimetry approaches the ability to resolve single hadrons. At what point does the evolution of particle flow calorimetry give a qualitative, rather than just a quantitative, boost to experimental capabilities? Can we realistically reach this point?